

Business Notice

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country.

very words of the amendment this year, and sent the bill back to the House, where it originated. The House considered and discussed the amendment and rejected it by a decided vote, without so much as referring to the question of privilege at all. The *Intelligencer* is also respectfully reminded that these two proceedings are recorded as the action of the same bodies of men, under the same political and legal organizations. We have now only to say that the *Intelligencer* and its friends defeated the postal appropriation bill; and that if any evil befalls the country in consequence, it is all chargeable to them. At all events, there is no fitness or propriety in the

to respect and follow, are simply neglected to provide the ways and means. This neglect the President was called upon to consider with reference to its bearing upon future service. If that service could be conducted, under existing laws, until the regular meeting of Congress, then no imperative necessity existed for an extra session. In fact, the conclusion is so obvious that Congress intended to test the power of the department to conduct its business without the usual appropriations. At all events, it became the parties who defeated the appropriations to complain of the probable increase of expenses by reason thereof, and of the President for not calling Congress together to remedy the difficulty. We venture to say

The *Intelligencer*, speaking of Mr. Holt's letter says: "We are told by the Postmaster General, that the evidences of debt which shall accrue against the department under this certificate system are expected to draw interest from the date of their final adjustment by the officers of the government. This, he argues, would be no more than strict justice on the part of Congress, as it is by the default of that body that no appropriations have been made to meet the outstanding debts of the department. Congress may dispute the validity of this plea and retort upon the holder of the certificate the Postmaster General's reply, but that it is called to and bound to do, is a subject never authorized here to discuss. It is necessary only by the default of the administration to refer to call an extra session of the national legislature."

We stated in our comments upon this subject that the accounts of contractors would be audited in the usual way, and warrants drawn upon the treasury. In this we misapprehended the rules of the accounting officers. Warrants are drawn only against appropriations. Adjustments are made by the proper department, and certificates thereof may undoubtedly be issued. This is as far as the credit of the government can be acknowledged. Very large amounts

We comply, however, of the whole scheme of the opposition. An extra session of Congress was a part of it. This could be secured, it was thought, by defeating appropriations. They succeeded only in crippling the Post Office; and are now sadly puzzled that their knavery was not quite equal to what they expected of it. They laid a pretty foundation in a grand larceny sort of spirit for future political operations. The cards were all packed for a sweeping fraud; but they have been detected in the deal and cry out in the language of a rogue under similar circumstances: "There has been cheating about this business."

country. They pay here discuss the President's resolution not to call an extra session of Congress. The black republicans and their mongrel adherents are very worth, and with that high tone of devotion to the public interests, and self-sacrifice when duty calls, accuse Mr. Buchanan of having made the interests of the country subordinate to those of party, and having yielded to the wishes of his cabinet on purely party grounds. The democrats, on the other hand, accuse the President of not doing his duty. They know that in the hands of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Holt the postal service is safe, and that had they not been perfectly convinced of being able to carry on the service, without any damage to the honor of the government, they would not have yielded to any advice, but would have consulted exclusively the welfare of the community and the honor of the President. Had this emergency would have exposed him to harsh and unjust criticism.

moved, but by a masterly inactivity on the part of the aldermen, the mayor's action has been practically defeated. He has now withdrawn the name of Dr. Foster and has sent in that of Elijah F. Purdy, the "old war horse" of Tammany Hall, and one of the most prominent democratic politicians of our city. I think that the aldermen will accept and approve this nomination, and thus enable the city inspector's department to be organized in time to save us from pestilence caused by the present filthy state of our streets.

NEW YORK, (Wednesday night),
March 23, 1859.

Advice to the people of "the land of steady habits"—
Connecticut—as to how they ought to vote at the next election is the staple article in the composition of to day's black-republican journals. I can easily imagine

be "chosen by republican votes, as the Tribune honestly admits, and "undoubtedly sympathize with the republicans on most points." There is no doubt on that point. If the Tribune's "admission" is correct, the Tribune and Clark will vote for Grover. The Tribune has a chance of voting for themselves and getting Grover to vote for them, but they were too ambitious. They have done the dirty work by which they expected to win the reward, but they have not yet had time to make themselves clean, or get rid of the taint of treachery, which always attaches to traitors and spies. The Tribune generally concedes that the bogus election of Cayote Joe and another in California will not be allowed to

The Vice President is still in this city. He was sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to make visits during the day to some of the prominent officials, and was entertained in the evening at the house of Royal Phelps, esq., who invited a large party of prominent citizens to meet him. Mr. B. contemplates returning to Kentucky to-morrow or next day.

PROPOSED PUBLIC DINNER TO VICE PRESIDENT
BRECKINRIDGE.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1859.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, your political and personal friends, beg leave respectfully and cordially to tender to you the compliment of a public dinner, at such time and place in this city as you may best concur with your convenience. Without entering upon details, the undersigned are happy to express the opinion that no public servant more than yourself is justly and honorably entitled by his public services, as well as by the integrity and honor of his private life, to the compliment proposed to be rendered to you.

Very faithfully,

THE DECLARATION OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I received a few moments ago your letter of the 21st inst., in which you are pleased to express your approval of my published views on the subject of secession, and to tender me the compliment of a public dinner. I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for this proof of your friendly regard. To command, by deserving it, the confidence of his fellow-citizens, or should he be the highest saint of a sick man. Without this confidence it is impossible to be useful, and whatever seems to be success is delusive, not real; with it he has attained the chief end of a true abolition. You must permit me, gentlemen, to withdraw the intended private visit to New York was wholly on private business, and this having been concluded I propose to return immediately to Kentucky.

I am, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Messrs. John H. McCune, Isaac V. Fowler, Fernando Wood, Daniel F. Tienan, Greene C. Bronson, A. T. Stewart, Chas. O'Connor, Jas. T. Brady, and others.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The contest in the seventh congressional district of Virginia is carried on with increased vigor. The Alexandria Sentinel, speaking of the feeling in favor of Gov. Smith, says:

"We have had occasion to test this feeling. Gentlemen from all parts of the district in whom we fully confide tell us the same thing. There will be more enthusiasm in his support than ever heretofore. The personalities with which he is assailed are among his friends, and they are maddening the people. It is right that it should be so. It is honorable to the people that it is so. Of his election we entertain no solitary doubt."

The North Carolina Standard thus speaks of the fourth congressional district:

to him or any other speaker on that side. We cannot but believe that Mr. Bishop will be elected by a handsome majority. He certainly will be if the democrats of that district do their duty; and we are told they are working manfully.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d says :—

"In his speech the other day at Wytheville, Senator Clay, it is known, declared that he knew all the Virginia delegates in Congress well; that they were all true and loyal men; but that, if he were called on to designate the one who is as faithful as the faithful to all the great interests of the South, he would say that John Letcher is that man."

The Memphis Daily Appeal of the 26th, reviewing the action of the democratic convention of that State, says—

"The platform will meet the approbation of the masses of the people, because it is simple, practical, and consistent in its tone, and pledging the party to the establishment of a sound convertible currency; to the ancient landmarks which have hitherto contributed so largely to our success, and to the acquisition of Cuba, whenever it can be done consistently with national honor."

Disunionists, however, have been constantly engaged upon their own ranks, and have thereby trusted to build up their own frail and untenable aspirations upon them. They will be sadly disappointed by the wise and judicious course of our convention, and by the harmony

"It is difficult to characterize with moderate language

THE ADMINISTRATION.

On an example briefly his position on the subject of the Pacific route. In the Cincinnati Convention the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 295 to 87:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication through our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union, and that it is the duty of the federal government to exercise all its constitutional power to the attainment of that object, thereby thus uniting the Union of these States in indissoluble bonds, and opening to the rich commerce of Asia an overland transit from the Pacific to the Mississippi river and the great lakes of the North.¹⁴

In Mr. Buchanan's message of December 6, 1858, he

Congress might then assist them in the work by granting them the right to use the public lands and the public restraints as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price."

Is there anything in the recommendation of the President contrary to the resolution of the convention? Mr. Bristow said: "I think not. The President recommends itself to build the road; and only recommends what he conceives to be the best means for carrying out the measure recommended by the convention. Can he be held responsible for it? I suppose the resolution only says that the place of a clap-net is to be the place of those persons known to be favorable to the construction of the road? If so, we had better dispense with party conventions and platforms. If not, the President was only recommending the best means for carrying out in power when he recommended the construction of the road."

Now for the "specific duties," over which we have heard no little wrangling. It is a well-established principle of the law of nations that a nation is not bound to charge governmental expenses in a tariff laid upon the foreign importations of the country. Whether this should be high or low, and whether the duties should be

present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when price are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury."

The great objection to "specific" duties among our southern editors and politicians seems to be that they are "unprotected" in it. If there were anything in this objection, it would hold equally as good against *all* *valorem* duties. Mr. Clay, the great father of protection, once favored the *ad valorem* system of duties; and he claimed that under that system ample protection could be afforded to domestic products. If the objection be to "unprotected" goods, it is equally good against the President's views as to the "incidental protection" afforded to domestic manufactures by the tariff. It is to say that Mr. Buchanan occupies identically the same ground as has been occupied by all the great lights of the democratic party.

ly enough excited great surprise. Knowing as we did the editor's thorough acquaintance with the political and doctrinal doctrines of State-rights, we felt confident that he was in no wise responsible for this palpable blotting from the old republican track, and we are gratified to learn from a late number of the paper that the article was published in his absence and erroneously inserted as editorial, when it should have appeared as a communication.

THREATENED REBELLION IN CANADA

We find the following paragraphs in our exchanges:—

"We have received an ably-written circular from Oakville, Canada West, signed Wm. K. Ming, in which the present government is sharply handled, and a separation from the British government is urged. The circular is the work of the success of some of the measures urged by those now in power. It refers approvingly to the action of these colonies under similar circumstances, and insists that the time is at hand when like action should and must be taken by the people of this country, and urges some of the reasons for such action. The circular is well written, and is so full of facts and arguments as to give it power in the House that it is 'expected to dissolve all governmental connection with Great Britain, that the union between Upper and Lower Canada be dissolved, and that immediate steps be taken that Upper Canada may become a State of the United States.' The Honorable the Attorney-General of Canada West, and large numbers have

A telegraph despatch, dated Savannah, Ga., March 23, states that the passengers by the steamship Florida, from Jacksonville, Fla., on the — state that Major J. J. Gregg, the chief engineer of the Florida railroad, was shot dead on Saturday last by a man named Alfred T. Sears, in consequence of a previous difficulty. Both gentlemen were natives of Massachusetts. There was great excitement, and it was feared that lynch law would be substituted for legal proceedings. Sears has been imprisoned. He has a family in Massachusetts.

The above is giving the rounds of the republican papers of this State. Let us see how much truth there is in it:

1st. Expenditures of 1852.—By referring to page 311 of the Treasury report, it will be found that the Expenditures of 1852 were—

—\$46,712,668	
Debit, as stated above—	44,500,000

Difference—

2,212,668

Thus it is seen that this republican statement is within *two millions of the truth.*

2d. Expenditures of 1858.—In the article above we are told that the amount of Expenditures in 1858 were—

\$103,000,000

As, per treasury report, was \$81,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 were in payment of the public debt, leaving expenses at—

72,000,000

Difference only—

31,000,000

And thus it appears that this republican statement is within *thirty-one millions of the truth.*

3d. The Increase.—On this point the article above

million that the truth. According to the treasury report, the expenses of that year were \$46,712,698. And, according to an official statement in the Washington Union, the definite appropriations just made for 1859 - 60 amounted to only \$41,123,504. The indefinite appropriations are estimated not to exceed \$1,500,000. In that case, the whole amount for the year will be \$47,723,504. Putting "what and together," the figures stand thus:

Expenditures of 1852	\$46,712,698
Appropriations for 1859 - 60	41,123,504
Difference	3,988,804

By comparing these appropriations with the expenditures, as stated in the republican article above, it will be seen that a very great retrenchment has been effected. Thus:

Expenditures of 1858	\$103,000,000
Appropriations for 1859 - 60	42,723,504
Difference	\$60,276,496

The appropriations for 1858, it will be remembered, were made by a republican Congress; these for 1859 - 60 were made by a democratic Congress. But, as we have seen, the republican Congress was more liberal than the democratic Congress.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—NO EXTRA SESSION.

[From the Baltimore Republican, March 23.]

The National Intelligencer, with its unyielding animosity to democracy, the first to attack the administration for declining to incur the heavy expense of an extra session, intended to have been forced upon the country by the opposition party in the last Congress. With the deep cunning of these old, wily, and selfish politicians, the Intelligencer undertakes to argue that upon declining to print it was necessary for them to have an extra session, and that it is a violation of these principles not to pay the mail contractors in gold and silver—the legal currency of the nation. The factious opposition with which the Intelligencer has, ever since the administration of Jackson, been found acting, refused to pass the appropriation bill for the support of the Post Office Department, and now, in order to keep the government from being compelled to devise some means of carrying on its operations without the legal currency. For this factious

very day operation with the business world, and none but parties hunting for cause for censure would complain of it.

For ourselves, we rejoice in the decision of the cabinet, and in the determination of Mr. Holt, the Postmaster General. He deserves the hearty thanks of the nation for that decision which has saved the country from a new and dangerous session, and from the excitement and mischief which such a gathering of us in complete Congress (principally factious of the worst class) would have brought upon it. If rigid economy, faithful attention to all the details of the department, and a wide comprehensive view of its best interests were the only motives of Mr. Holt's decision, and if the arrangements, the present incumbent is the man for the post. He will not be moved from the straightforward path of duty by any captious complainings of the opposition, but will faithfully and steadily apply himself to the duties devolved upon him, unswerving and exacting as they may be. By his example, and by his opposition must find some stronger ground of complaint against the administration than anything growing out of a refusal to call an address, or they will fail to affect the public mind adversely.

[From the Albany Atlas and Argus, March 23.]

The country will be gratified that the President has arrived at the conclusion to attempt to carry on the operation of the new Congress, not legislative bodies.

State and national, meet so frequently and continue in session so long, that the people become wearied with the daily details of their doings, and like the legislators themselves, really feel relief and repose during the recess. An extra session is regarded as an unpleasant infliction, creating in advance apprehensions of unwise legislation, and tending to disturb the current of public affairs and the business of the country. The people, therefore, would sustain the President in the exercise of doubtful powers, carrying along the government, until the regular session, in preference to an extraordinary session during the summer.

turned out quite correct. I had an opportunity of visiting some of their chiefs. I was quite disgusted with their disreputable and disorderly appearance. Their pretensions to Christianity are of the shallowest description. They are polygamists, opium-smokers, and the only tribe I saw any traces of civilization in. They are the conquerors of Gansu. The whole country has been laid in ruins, the women are carried off, the men pressed into service, and fire and bloodshed mark their track everywhere. They seem, however, to be on their last legs. The apathetic Imperialists are gradually closing upon them, and any other government but the Chinese would have long since crushed them.

They asked us to sell them arms, and we had sent applications for opium. They live on the peasantry, whom they squeeze, and are bloodsuckers who must be got rid of, if we intend to establish a healthy circulation, so essential to trade.

with the side of a mountain, between Copetown and Dundas. About twelve rods of the embankment had been swept away by the flood to the depth of forty feet. I was in the sleeping car at the rear end of the train. The first intimation I received of danger was a tremendous crash, and in an instant I was hurled from my berth to the floor, alighting fortunately on my feet. I was unable to rise, and lay on the floor, and only on the platform was I able to obtain a dim view of the condition of affairs. The sleeping car was still on the track, but the trucks were torn off, and the body of the car was about balanced on the verge of the chasm, the forward end being pitched downward, and the rear end elevated about eight feet from the ground. All the other cars were in the chasm. I got up and looked over the side of the car, and saw the passengers crowded forward to see what had happened. The engine was piled up at the bottom in a terribly confused state. The engine, which had, of course, gone over first,

pos. The gallery we refer to is located in the detective's room in the basement of the mayor's office, and the portraits are the photographic likenesses of the evil doers who fall into the hands of the police from time to time. The gallery's grandeur and height are not particularly provoking about being what they may seem. When these customers fall into the hands of the officers they have their "dognagats" taken, and if there is not sufficient evidence to insure a conviction of the scamp, their persons and faces are at least photographed, and the originals are kept in check by a knowledge of this fact. Most of the noted "knucks," or pickpockets, have their pictures in the gallery and are arranged in the order of the number of the citizen or stranger believed of his watch or his pocket-book, and lodges information of the fact with the detectives, he is afforded a peep at the Rogue's gallery, and there, in all probability, he finds the picture of some nice young man who was

nately-looking young gentleman whom he is in the habit of seeking on the promenade, at the theatre, the concert, or wherever else he is a regular attendant, is a small pick-pocket, known to the police by some such elegant name as "Artful Andy," or "Bucky Benny." The Rogue's gallery is not the least interesting collection of specimens of the fine arts in existence, nor is the taking off of the rogues the least important of the arts of photography.

LOSS OF THE BARK DROMHAI.

[From the New York Evening Post, March 22.]

The ship Centurion, Captain Calkins, from Glasgow, January 3d, arrived at this port this morning. She has on board two of the crew of the British bark Dromhai, which vessel was waterlogged at sea. Captain Calkins says that the bark was captured by the American schooner "Albatross" on the 20th of January, latitude 18°, longitude 100°. The bark was a British bark Dromhai, from Quebec for Silghe, waterlogged, and took off the survivors of the crew.

The living were carefully lowered into the boats of the Centurion, and when on board that ship every care and attention which one sailor could give another was given. Mrs. Captain Calkins fortunately accompanied her husband on this voyage and the rescued speak in terms of the highest praise of her gentle and unremitting exertions for their benefit.